Vol. XXVI....No. 7,901.

SAFE, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL Diarrhes, Dysentery, Cholers, Cholers Morbus, Sommer Connts, Spannodle Golina, Av.

HELMBOLDS ANODYNE ELIXIR. the offering this preparation to the public does so confidence in its merit, having been tried in thousands rays with the most satisfactory result. ble with the majority of preparations offered is that a satisfactory.

The great trouble with the majority in preventions they merely act as actingents. They merely act as actingents. The LURSILD'S ANODYNE FLIXIR letters as a society and any acting any sickness at the stemach, tritation of the howels, and imparting tone to the level. RELIEF FOLLOWS IMMEDIATE countries. The first doce frequently effects a cure, and the chouseh, empty and has a unit condition to retain food before it use, the ELIXIR has, from its tools effect, created an appetite and reliab for food, which the stones R in ow white in retain.

pents per bottle. Sent by mail.

A BAYE, PLEASANT, AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY HELMBOLD'S ANODYNE ELIXIR. The proprietor in effering this preparation to the public, does with the utmost conditions to its merit, having been tried in thousand of cases, and aways with the most entiretical condition. The great trouble with the majority of preparations offered, is the

rely act as astringen's.
HELMHOLD'S ANODYNE ELIXIR
HELMHOLD'S ANODYNE ELIXIR

A SAFE PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY Con Distribes. Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Con

HELMBOLD'S ANODYNE ELIXIR. reprietor, in effecting this preparation to the public, does so utmost confidence in its merits, having been tried in thou-cases, and always with the most astisfactory result, set frombie with the majority of preparations offered is that rely act a springers.

acla as an anodyre and astrogent, relieving any sicknesses, irritation of the bowels, and imparting tone to the live RELIEF FOLLOWS IMMEDIATELY.



A SAFE, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

Por Diarrhea, Dysentery Cholera, Cholera Morbos, Summer Complaints, Spasmodic Colles, &c. HELMBOLD'S ANODYNE ELIXIR.

The proprietor in ofering this preparation to the public does so with the utmost confidence in its merit, asying been tried in thousands of sex and always with the most existance y result.

The great trouble with the majority of preparations offered, is that they merely act as attringents.

HELMEGLO'S ANODYNE ELIXIR

sets as an anodyne sundastringent relieving any sickness at the stomment, tritation of the Rewels, and imparing tone to the Liver.

RELIEF FOLLOWS IMMEDIATELY.

The first dose trequently effects a cure, and the stomment empty and has month condition to retain flood before its use, the ELIXIR has, from its tonic effect, created an appetite and relief for food which the stomach is now able to retain.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sent by mail.



SAFE, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY thes. Dyeastary, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer C Spasmodic Colics, &c.
HELMBOLD'S ANODYNE ELIXIR. The proprietor, in offering this preparation to the public, does so with the utmost confidence in its merit, having been tried in thousands of cases, and slwsys with the most satisfactory result.

The great trouble with the majority of preparations offered is that HELMBOLD'S ANODYNE ELIXIR sols as an anodyne god astringent, relieving any sickness at the atomach, irritation of the bowels, and imparting tone to the liver.

RELIEF POLLOWS INMEDIATELY.

The first dose frequently effects a cure, and the atomach empty and in as unit condition to retain food before its me. the ELIXIR has, from its tonic effect, creefed an appetite and reliah for food which the stomach is now shie to retain.

Sufferers, procure the remedy at once, and test the truthfulness of my assertions.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sent by mail.



or Diarries, Dreestery, Cholers, Cholers, Machine Methy HELMBOLD'S AND DYNE ELIXIR. The georiest in offering this preparation to the public does no with the utmast confidence in its merit, having been tried in thousands of cases and slways with the most estifactory result.

The great trouble with the majority of preparations offered, is that they merely act as astringents.

HELMHOLD'S ANOD'NE ELIXIR

gots as an anodyne and astringent, redieving any sickness at the Stomech, irritation of the Bowels, and any arting tone to the Liver.

RELIEF FOLLOWS SIMMA IDJATELY.

The first does frequently effects a cure, and the stomach empty and the an unit condition to retain food before its use, the ELIXIR des. from its tonic effect, created an appetite and relies for food which the atomach is now able to retain.

Sufferers procure the remedy at once and the trothfolness of my securious.



A SARE, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL BEMEDY

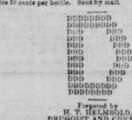
HELMBOLD'S ANODYNE ELIXIR.

The proprietor, in offering tips preparation to the public, does so with the atmost confidence in his merit, having been tried in thousands of cases, and always with die most establectory result. The great trouble with the majority of proparations offered is that they merely act as astrongents.

HELIMBOILD'S ANADDYNE ELIXIR acts as an anadyze and astringent, and imparting non-to-tin later. The first does frequently effects and imparting tone to the later. The first does frequently effects a curs, and the stomach empty and in an unit condition to retain food before the use, the ELIXIR has, from its tonic effect, created an appetite and reliah for food which the abounch is now able to relain.

Sufferers, procure the remedy at once and twitche trighfulness of By sections.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sent by mail.



Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS."
ASK FOR RELMBOLDS.
TAKE NO OTHER

THE NEW-ORLEANS MASSACRE.

IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

He Declares the Massacre to be Preconcerted.

The Military Investigation Commission in Session.

AN INDICTMENT BY A REBEL GRAND JURY.

Rearrest of the Members of the Convention.

President Johnson on Gen. Baird's Declaration of Martial Law.

GEN. SHERIDAN ON THE CONVENTION

History and Origin of the Massacre.

The Rebel Authorities Concerned in the Plot.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE RIOT.

The Police Murdering Loyalists while Imploring Protection.

Rebel Favoritism in Forwarding Dispatches.

Important Dispatch from Gen. Sheridan-The Massacre Concocted Weeks Ago-Reports of Gen. Sheridan's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866. Gen. Sheridan telegraphs to-day to Gen. Grant that the and are dictated by the disloyal State officials. service, virtually ranks Gen. Sheridan, as by the order of the President the military are subject to the call and disposition of the civil authorities. Rumor here to-night dent's conduct in this affair, and the embarrassing position

A Confirmatory Disputch.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866. A special dispatch from Washington to The Ledges says : Gen. Sheridan, in a dispatch from New-Orleans to Gen. Grant, received to-day, states that the late riot in as has been represented, but was the result of a preconcerted and prearranged plot of the Rebels to slaughter the leading Union men of the State, and that there is evidence

on the ground at the time of the massacre, this explanation is due to Gen. Baird.

> The Cabinet in Consultation WASHINGTON, Friday, August 3, 1866.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

The President, Secretary Seward, Gen. Grant, and Attorney-Gen. Stansberry held a long consultation at the White House to-day upon the New-Orleans riot. I am credibly informed Mr. Johnson is much worried by the course of Mayor Munroe, who was guided by the telegrams of editor King, who confidentially expressed the Presi-

Martial Law-A Dispatch from President Johnson.

EXECUTIVE, OFFICE, August 1, 1866. To Albert Voorhes, Lieutenant Governor, or Andrew J. Heron, Attorney-General, New-Orleans, La.:

Were the civil authorities, State or Federal, conferred with by Gen. Baird before he declared martial law ? Could not the civil authorities, State and Federal, enforce the law and preserve order with the aid of the military, and without he necessity of martial law? I hope that order has been restored and the riot not as dianstrous as represented. Please show this dispatch to Gen. Baird. ANDREW JCHNSON.

Letter from Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant. In order that the following from Gen. Sheridan be

tuly understood, it should be stated that he was absent from New Orleans when the disturbances commenced in that city

New Orleans when the disturbances commenced in that city:

New Orleans, Aug. 1—1:30 p. m.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Warkington D. C.:

You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th uit. A political body, styling lise fithe Convention of 1:654, met on the 30th for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodeling the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the pullip peace. I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the Department, but I had no came for action timil they committed the overt act. A cout 40 whites and blacks were killed, and about 160 wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days, antil the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is great regret at this unnecessary crucity, and that the Felice could have made and arrest they saw fit without sacrificing liver. nat the reaching lives, at sacrificing lives, P. H. Shiranan, Major-Gen, Commanding,

The Real State of Affairs in Louisians.

Sin: I am the writer of the letter in your paper of August I, under the head of "State of Affairs in Louisiana," their axcess of horrer, have been toned down in the recital-Red-handed murder stalks abroad, with open front, in Leuisiana, if the victims are of my unfortunate race. I tell you that Louislana, from the Ballze to Texas, is simply fiendish since

her fortunes have fallen into the hands of the men who now hold nearly all ler offices, and, in my opinion, nothing but the grace of God, backed by Grant's bayonets, will ever brig them to their scaces. My life has been threatened, Walls teacher and School Agent, scores of times, and I was saved only because my work was not yet done.

In my town in Louisians, but two months ago, Mrs. Parks, a white teacher of a colored school, and a most exemplary person, was dragged from her bedroem in the night and shockingly outraged by chivelrons scions of honor and manhood. Under pressure of her low on the second a free man, having laid down his life while in the line of Christian duty, she made no appeal to the law. In New-Orleans, schliers of the "Confederace" hold she the offices and set all the work, but a soldier of the Union stanes no chance. He may quiety starve to death. Thagging runs

History of the Origin and Progress of the Massacre-Its Suppression.

The massacre is over for the present. The military,

The massacre is over for the present. The military, headed by Gen. Baird in person, at 4j e'cleck, fook possession of Canal st. and cleared the street from Drysdes to St. Charics, also the two latter streets to Common. A reciment of infantry and a hattry, headed by a band, are, while it wite, paraging the city. Gen. Sheridan has not yet arrived, while he is most axiously looked for. There is general indignation among Union men—even the most moderate—at Gen. Baird, whose dilatoriness has sacrified so much infe.

It is now understood to have been a concerted plan on the part of the Rebels, among whom the President's dispatch was known yesterday morning. At the tap of a fire bell its rioters left their business, having lately purchased revolvers, to meet and be led by the police, who were also armed to the tech. All reached toward the Conventiones belief their leader abouting. Science of police.

They then run into the building and while the crowd outside were firing into the windows, climed the stairs inside, their leader abouting. Raily, boos, raily, and discharged their patchs into the Representative Hell, where there were at the time but 15 Conventioners (it being during the recess) at the time but 15 Conventioners (it being during the recess) at the time but 15 Conventioners (it being during the recess) at the time but 15 Conventioners (it being during the recess) at the time but 15 Conventioners (it being during the recess) at the time but 15 Conventioners (it being during the recess) at the time but 15 Conventioners (it being during the recess) at the same time barrivacially the Golden translations of the point of the point

And the part of the control of the c

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

Boyd took occasion to say the same rule must include Col. Warmorth, who promptly answered: "Sir, you have heard modemand my bill. I have dismissed you, not you me."

President Johnson's last dispatch to Attorney General Herron, already telegraphed to the Associated Press this mothing, is hailed with trimmp by the evening press. The special police enrollment as going on under Monroe, as I reported last night was soon after suppressed by the military. Gen. Raird has preclaimed martial law, and put Gen. Kauta in charge of the city. The Eccasing Times says a majority of the civil efficers have reported, and are performing duty; others decline to serve under martial law. Among the Inter is bit them of Mayor Monroe. The Times complains of the release by the milliary of ever 200 negroes imprisoned by the police yesterday, on the ground that their testimony is thereby lost to the pressecution, which undoubtedly awaits the members of the Convention and their abetters.

SIR: I sent the inclosed to The New-York Times the day before yesterday, but it has not been published. As it expresses the views of a large body of Republicans, it may be who can be silent while Union men are massacred, as in New-

thirsty mob, I suppose there can be no choice. A REPUBLICAN, BUT NO POLITICIAN.

LOWER CANADIAN LEGISLATION-DEFEAT OF THE

MEXICO.

MATAMOROS, MEXICO, July 15, 1866. MOVEMENTS OF THE LIBERAL ARMY.

Since my last nothing of any considerable imortance, in a military point of view, has transpired, except the almost daily departure of detachments of the Liberal army southward, the objective point being Tampico, or possibly to cover the rear of Gen. Escobedo's army, which is by this time threatening the city, if he has not already captured it. Rumers to this effect have been circulated here for days, but we have

no communication thence.

The importance to the Liberals of the capture of Matamoras becomes more and more apparent every day, and their joy increases in proportion. The ret remaining citizens, who had been so long under Imperial rule that they had almost become reconciled to it, have already got accustomed to the new condition of affairs—which is far less burdensome than that under Me)a—and generally take part in the demonstrations of gladness of the troops. Gen. Carvajal remarked in my hearing the other day that this was the most important success they had yet grined, as it placed them in immediate communication with their natural alles.

Of all the notable characters connected with this war, Gen. Carvajal has, from his distance herefore—from the Rio Grance—received probably the least personal notice. He is somewhat beyond middle age, and taller but scarcely as beavy as Gen. Mejla, the late Imperial commander of this post. Neither does his appearance show the same evidence of Indian blood as does that of his beligerent predecessor. He generally wears a light green sik coat, slashed across the body, and considerably ornamented. In manners he is stern in command, and distant but courteous in private intercourse.

When your correspondent recently obtained permission to transfer aimself from the Imperial to the Lineral army, although the General knew that he was directly from the enum of his centry, yet, with true gentlemanly courtesy, and a kind recognition of his relation to both parties as a correspondent, he did not ask, nor has he yet asked, a single-question as to the free intentions, or position of the Imperialists. He is probably the best executive effect in the army.

On his entry into this city, his proclamation to the inhabitants (a copy of which I sent you at the time) asking for voluntary contributions to the amount of \$100,000, was well conceived, and expressed in such though a general and to the inhabitants as copy of which I sent you at the time) asking for voluntary contributions to the amount of

SIR: The National Intelligencer recently stated that Judge Edmunds had been removed from the Land Office on account of his recent action respecting land titles in California. This is nadoubtedly a part of the reason, and it is due to the public and to Judge Edmunds that the whole faces should be told. They are as follows: There is in California a tract of 20,000 acres, called the "Soscol Ranch," which was treated Spanish grant; and in 1863 Congress passed an act to allow the latter to purchase at \$1.25 per acre the lands held by them to the extent of their actual possession. The strife between them and the preëmptors, however, did not cease, and the latter, by way of actionness, appealed to the General Land Office. Judge Edmands decided in favor of the preëmptors. The holders under the Spanish title and the act of 1863 procured an appeal to the Attorney General, who did not controver the facts upon which the Land Office had ruled, but decide that in point of law preëmptors on the public lands had any rights, prior to the completion of their purchase. This movel raling of the Attorney General, at war with the uniform decisions of the Foderal Courts, and the whole policy of the Government, and putting in peril the rights of preëmptors and homestead claiments everywhere, induced the House Committee on the fore them quieting land tities in California.

**Provided, & socrets, That the set of Congress entitled "An act to grant the right of premption to certain purchasers on the Social Rasch in Gai fornia," approved March 3, 1803, shall not be so constroid as to interface with the claims of bean Ade sottley in the said ands, who had settled thereon and were claiming proceaptions.

worth, Williams, Windom and Woodbridge—91.

The object of the amendment, as will be noted, was to thwart the opinion of the Attorney General, evidently given in the interest of speculators, and to guard the land policy of the uniterest of speculators, and the surface against Judge Edmunds by Montgomery Riair and others, ending in his removal, was stimulated, if not in fact justigated, by his decision in this matter.

New-York and Beaufort, S. C. A STEAMSHIP LINE WANTED.

The merchants and planters of Beaufort, S. C., have addressed the following circular to the steamship men of

The merchants and planters of Beaufort, S. C., have addressed the following circular to the steamship men of New York:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, merchants and planters of Beaufort, Hilton Head and the Sea Islands, deeming it necessary for the proper advancement and development of the resources of this District and City, and of vital importance to our various private interests, that we obtain the means of rapid and frequent communication with the great commercial center of the country to enable us to obtain all of our goods from that point, instead of, as now, receiving 50 per cent from Charleston and Savannah, as well as being required to travel hence North, ria the neighboring cities, do herewith unite in inviting our fallow-citizens, Mesers. Bennett and Wilson, to wait upon such gentlemen, as they think proper, and tender our patronage in traveling and freighting to such parties as will place upon this route a steamship possessing good passenger accommodations, and capacity for the proper and asfe conveyance of freight.

We will patronise a steamer to the exclusion of other vesses of the commodations, and capacity for the proper and asfe conveyance of freight.

We will patronise a steamer to the exclusion of other vesses and route.

Baby's line of asaling ressels, they have expressed the opinion, and we are firmly convinced of the correctness, that you may be a line of steamships upon this route. We would submit as facts for the information and consideration of those that may become interested, that the cotton crop will be very heavy upon these islands this year. The area it lund is far greater than at any period during the war, that it is pronounced by old planters to look as me and propersons as in the syndry districts. The area is undistricted that the sales of the merchants at hilton Head, combined with those in the surge understand to look as a submit of the probable coverties and the properties of the contract of the city of the properties. The capacity of each is one hale rounded to have a mount

Our correspondent at Beaufort writes to assure us that there about and that a live newspaper is wanted.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

TARDINESS IN FORWARDING CABLE NEWS.

Message from Queen Victoria to the Canadians.

A Chapter in the History of Cyrus W. Field.

Tardiness in Forwarding Cable Dispatches.

EXPLANATORY FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENT. It is an almost incredible fact that all the dispatches from Europe by the cable have thus far reached this city at a

very late hour of the night.
Upon investigation for the cause of delay in the reception of

dispatches from Aspy Bay, we find a system prevailing which for stupidity surpasses anything ever met with. This system appears to be to receive at Port Hood the whole batch of messages at Aspy Bay, then they are sent to Sackville, then to Calais, and then to New-York, each different

place receiving the whole number of messages at its office be

fore attempting to send any through.

It seems that for the sake of economy there is but one operator stationed at each place. An additional force will probably be put on one of these days, but precisely when we are not in-

No Cable News.

At 11 p. m. last night we received the following

from the Associated Press: from the Associated Press:

The telegraph lines from this city to Aspy Bay are in excellent working condition to-night, and it was confidently expected that the press would receive its regular dispatches from London and Liverpool before midnight. A dispatch however, from the operator at the telegraph office in Port Hood, N. S., states that the steamer Dauntiess will arrive at Aspy Bay about daylight. Samaday morning, from Port as Basque, and that the Separantendent of the lines has ordered them to be opened at 6 o'clock. With this information venchanfed, the telegraph lines cast of Calais, Mo., thereupon closed.

Complimentary greetings have passed through the Adhatic Catle between the Queen and the Canadian Govern-ment. One of the messages took only 11 minutes to pass from Newfoundland to Loudon.

PRELIMINARIES OF THE CABLE.

There is an unwritten history of the connection of Mr. Field with the Atlantic Cable that may have a peculiar interest at this time. Mr. Field desired to change his business, and looked around for some sphere for his peculiar talent. He called one day on Muses Taylor, one of our wealthy and publicspirited men, and proposed to open a new line of railroad across the Isthmus, and so create a new line to California. This new the Isthmus, and so create a new line to California. This new project was opened in the mind of Mr. Taylor to serious objections, and so far as he was concerned, was abandoned. Soon after Mr. Field called sgain; he had now a project, he mid, that was not open to the objections stated by Mr. Taylor, and to which Mr. Field caked attention. It was to purchase the telegraph lines in the Provinces, and connect them with the United States. The Company held a valuable charter from the New-Ermswick Parliament. It was mable to corry on business, and the whole franchise could be purchased at a small cost, and, when put in complete repair, would prove a valuable investment. The charter was examined and found not to be satisfactory. But it was said if the charter could be changed and emended, and the lines put at a low price the purchase cost, and, when put in complete repair, would prove a variation investment. The charter was examined and found not to be satisfactory. But it was said if the charter could be changed and amended, and the lines put at a low price the purchase would be made. Mr. Kield agreed to visit New-Branswick, and obtain the changes needed in the charter, and to do this if paid \$1,000 and his expenses. The desired alterations were made. Moses Taylor, fetur Cooper, Marshall O. Roberts. Wilson G. Hunt, and C. W. Field put in the sum of \$10,000 each, and became the Company.

THE CARLE SUGGESTED.

The success of this line dail not equal the anticipations of

The success of this inc dul not equal the anticipations of the new Company. If seemed likely to be a failure. The beats had agreed to step at the telegraph stations, to and from Europe. They did so for a time. But the fog made the stepping at times dangerous, and ships refused to call, and so business seemed to take its flight from the line. Soot, Mr. Fleid met the Company with a new suggestion, why not lay a cable across the Atlantic, and so be independent of steamblips and steam companies? Mr. Fleid was full of it then, us he has been every since. He wan over his little company. He obtained subscriptions to stock. He crossed the water on the one great mission that now filled all his soul, and to which he has since devoted his life.

EOW PROCRESS WAS MADE.

Mr. Field began the work of raising money in London. He had to stretch out his hards and lift up his voice to a gainsaying people. He put a coil of ocean cable about his neck and went from banker to banker, from capitalist to espitalist, working day by day, never weary, never disheartened by refusals. Persecuted or repulsed in one place, he went to another. He gained his point day by day till the first cable was sent dewn to its ocean bed.

ster the tanare of the second attempt to lay the call. Few spoke words of cheer or hope. The little company who had raised the infant \$14,000 up to among the fifties and the hundreds of thousands, had no more they wanted cast into the depth of the sea. They regarded the thine as impracticable and wanted to hear no more about the cable. But Mr. Field told the gentlemen that he would never give it up—while I fo lasted he would renew the attempt till it was a success. Like Peter the Hermit he began the new crusade. Party from pity, partly from love of the plack Mr. Field displayed, from one cause or another, quite a liberal subscription was obtained for the third attempt.

MR. FIELD ABEOAD.

England was more obdurate than America. No man wanted

for the third attempt.

Mil. FIELD ABEOAD.

England was more obdurate than America. No man wanted to see the foce of Mr. Field and he was made to know that fact. Doors were closed against him. Millionaires would not hear him talk. Some thought his tongue like that of the charmer, and fied from his approach. He was regarded as an enthusiast merely. But steadily Mr. Field proceeded. He went where he was not wanted. He came at odd times and in odd places—in the counting-house and at the country-seat: in the city home and in the mart of trade. He calmed his point. Some were convinced; some wanted to get rid of the importanity; some were willing to throw away a small sum because they liked the persistency of the man; a few had their waning faith revived, and like the old hunter Henry Clay teld of, were willing to pick flut and try again. But Mr. Field eared not what the motive so long as he had funds and the two continents were united.

LAND, HO!

not what the motive so toby as no nationes and the two dystinents were united.

LAND, HO!

By the side of Fulton, who started in his little boat up the Hudson amid the jeers of the multitude, who expected and wished a failure; by the side of Goodyear, in poverty and repreach pursuing his marvelous inventions to their completion; by the side of Morso, who, in the packet-ship on the ocean, while conversing with a Boston physician, announced that he could send a message around the world, and was laughed at for his avowal, Mr. Field will now take his place among the world's benefactors, because of his success.

THE TURP. MYSTIC PARK RACES.

Produce and Other Markets.

AT CHICAGO.

August 3.—Flour firm. Wheat opened at an advance of 6210c. No. 1 selling at \$1 37 25 15 5, but closing dell at \$1 41; sales of No. 2 at 19c. Corn steady at an advance of let, sales at 554 205 c, for No. 1, and 254 255c. for No. 2. Oats dell at 254 205 c, for No. 1, and 254 255c. for No. 2. Oats dell at 254 205 c, for No. 1, and 254 255c. for No. 2. Mess Pork firm; sales at \$27 50. Freights active. Receipts—2,000 blus. Flour, 8,000 bush. Wheat, 7,000 bush. Corn, 8,000 bush Oats. Shipments—3,000 blus. Flour, 6,000 bush. Wheat, 208,000 bush. Corn, 3,000 bush. Oats. Shipments—3,000 blus. Flour, 6,000 bush. Wheat, 208,000 bush. Corn, 3,000 bush. Oats.

AT MILWAUKEZ.

August 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm at \$1 61 for No. 1, Corn at 56c. for No. 1. Oats firm at 31c. for No. 1. Receipts—1,100 blus Flour, 17,000 bush. Wheat, 7,000 bush. Oats. Shipments—2,400 blus. Flour, 30,000 bush. Wheat.

AT CINCINNATI.

Angust 3.—Flour dell. Wheat firm at \$2 50 for new crop, and \$2 60 for old Extra Red. Provisions firm. Mess Pork \$32. Lard 20c. Gold 147.

AT OSWEDO

Aug. 3.—Flour unchanged; soles 1,000 blus at \$9 50 fer No. 1 Spring; \$112 \$110 for Red Winter; \$12 for White; \$132 \$14 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales 1,300 bush, ordinary White Canada at \$2 50. for Red Winter; \$10 for No. 1 \$2 40. Corn held at 73c. for No. 1 by the boat lead; sales 3,000 bush. at 73 c. Oats quiet ard nominal. Ets inactive. Canal treights dull; Corn 9c. Eye loc. to New York; Lumber \$4 25 to the Hudson; \$3 25 to Newbure; \$5 75 to New York. Laber imports: 12 700 bush. Wheat, 7,800 bush. Rye.

AT BUFFALO.

Angust 3.—Flour quiet and nuchanged. Wheat held firm; No. 1 Miswakee Spring, \$1 55 is hone-loads, and \$1 50 for car-loads; buyers at \$1 50 for boat loads. Corn—Sales, Morn-loads; buyers at \$1 50 for boat loads. Corn—Sales, Morn-loads; buyers at \$1 50 for boat loads. Corn—Sales, Morn-loads; buyers at \$1 50 for boat loads. Produce and Other Markets.

11,300 i ush, Wheat, 7,800 lush, Rye.

Art BUFFALO.

Angust 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat held firm, No. 1 Milwankee Spring, \$1.50 is host-loads, and \$1.50 for car-loads; buyers at \$1.20 for bust loads. Corn—Sales, Morning Change. 100.000 bush. Oc. 2 to strive, at 65c., Afternoop, 7800 bush. No. 2 to strive, at 65c., Afternoop, 7800 bush. No. 1 Chicago at 25c., 100.000 bush. Oci at 32c. arisy and Kre nominal. Pork firm at \$2.7 Lard, 20; 221c. Whisky nominal, at \$2.28. Canst Freights dull to New-York—Corn 14c., Oats 9c.; to Albany—Corn 12c., Oats 7;c.

AT O8WEGO.

August 3—1 p. m.—Flour unchanged; sales No. 1 Spring at \$9.50; Red Winter at \$11.2\$ 11.50, and White at \$12; Double Extra at \$13.2\$ 14. Wheat quiet; sales of White Candina at \$2.25 42 40 for ordinary to fair; choice is held at \$45.50. Corn quiet; sales small at 736. for No. 1 Hilmoto. Other grains nominal. Canal freights better; Corn \$4c. and Rye 10c. to New-York.

AT RALTIMOSS.

A match for \$2,000, mile heats, best three in five, came off at Mystic Park Medway, this afternoon between the black mare Blackstone Belle and the chertont gelding John Morgan. Five heats were trotted. Blackstone Belle won the second, fourth and lifth heats. Time, 2:35; 2:324;